

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

No. 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND ORS.

- AGAINST -

ARAKI, SADA0, AND ORS.

I, CHRISTOPHER MONTAGUE BLACK, make oath and say
as follows:

1. I was NX7084, Lt-Col. Christopher Montague Black, H.Q. "Blackburn Force" when I was taken prisoner in Java on the surrender of the Blackburn Force in March 1942. I entered Bicycle Camp and remained there until October 1942.
2. I left Batavia with Col. Williams in about October 1942, about 1400 or 1500 men being in the party. We proceeded by sea to Singapore. From Singapore we went again by sea to Rangoon. We were then transferred to another ship.
3. We disembarked at Moulmein, where I left Col. Williams and proceeded to TPAMBAZIAT. I was then sent back to Moulmein to get nominal rolls, but I did not see what conditions were like there. The men had been placed in a gaol and I think they were given food.
4. I returned then to TPAMBAZIAT and remained at this camp for about 10 days. I was then required to split the force into 2 groups, one to be commanded by Col. Williams, and the other by myself. Col. Williams brought his force on to TPAMBAZIAT from Moulmein, and went out to 30 Kilo camp (TANYIN), and I was placed in a camp a further 10 Kilos out.
5. Conditions at this camp were shocking. There was an insufficiency of water and food was very short. The hospital was in a gully, and the camp had been occupied previously by Burmese and was generally in very bad condition. The sick rate rapidly increased and I think at one stage there were about 130 men in hospital, and about 90 to 100 had very bad diarrhoea out of a total strength of 675. Two men died from dysentery, but despite my representations to the Japanese lance-corporal, who was in charge of the camp, and to Brig. Varley we were unable to get anything with which to treat the sick at all. Later, we were forced to abandon the camp on account of its bad condition and lack of water.
6. When I left Bicycle Camp I was suffering from pellagrous

diarrhoea and my sickness continued in 40 Kilo Camp. I managed to get to TFAMBAZIAT to a conference with the Brigadier and I was placed in hospital. That was prior to the abandonment of the 40 Kilo camp.

7. The camp was taken over by Major G.A.C. Kiernan while I was in hospital. We were given rice and a small quantity of vegetables. The food scale was so low that the Japanese commander himself used to try and buy at his own expense a dozen eggs to give to the most seriously ill. The hours of work at that time were in my opinion reasonable. Sick men were not forced to work. We had a medical officer, but no medical supplies at all. Beri Beri and Pellagra began to show up very badly.

8. I was in hospital for about 8 weeks and then resumed command of the force. In the meantime, the force had moved from 40 Kilo to 26 Kilo (KUM-NIT-KWAI) which had been a coolie camp and was in a shocking state of repair. I was informed by the Japanese guard, who took me back, that it had been abandoned some 2 days before because of an outbreak of cholera. The huts had been repaired slightly when I arrived, but conditions were still very bad indeed so far as accommodation was concerned. Major Kiernan, who had been in command, told me that he had found it necessary to burn a large portion of the camp for sanitary reasons; it had previously been occupied by Burmese natives.

9. The food again consisted only of rice and vegetables in small quantities. We did not receive anything like our scale of rations.

10. It was at this camp that I first met the Japanese quota system of work. The commander of the camp, who is now dead, used to enforce this system and made sick men go out to work. There was a lot of sickness but no medical supplies. Subsequently, the meat issue was increased when the camp was made a staging camp for cattle being driven along the line. The Sergeant who took the place of the officer in charge also used to buy us supplies of eggs.

11. During my stay in TFAMBAZIAT, Col. Ramsay brought his force to 26 Kilo and I joined him there. The hours of work were increased and became very long; men were made to work from 8 a.m. and did not get back to the camp until 10 or 11 p.m. The work was of an exceptionally heavy nature, but despite protests that were made to the Japanese no relief was given. As a matter of fact, Capt. BLAU was beaten by one of the guards out at the railway line for protesting.

12. From 26 Kilo I went to 75 Kilo but I was not there long enough to observe the conditions under which the men

were living. The guards began to beat the prisoners from the first day of arrival.

13. I was then returned to RETPU, 30 Kilo. I established a hospital which was subsequently taken over by a Dutch officer after 4 weeks.

14. I again went to TFALBAZIAT and remained there until 12 June 1943. Here we were badly bombed by American planes, as a result of which there were between 25 and 28 deaths, and quite a number of wounded, including myself. There were no distinctive signs on the camp to show that it contained prisoners of war.

15. I did not see any great hardships suffered there, and the food was reasonable. Lieut. FAGUCHI was the Japanese medical officer at TFALBAZIAT. Capt. Griffin informed me he had seen a large quantity of Japanese medical supplies in TFALBAZIAT, but that there was great difficulty in getting them into camp. The Brigadier made many protests both verbally and in writing to NAGATOMO with regard to conditions, but he received no reply at all.

16. Whilst I was in the camp there were many executions, including that of Private Whitfield. This man had disappeared from the 4 Kilo camp and one morning it was reported to me that he had come into our camp at TFALBAZIAT. I saw him and he asked me what I could do. I asked him how far he had got in his escape and he told me that he had reached Rangoon. He said that he felt he should give himself up and I said that I thought that was the best thing, and that I would discuss it with Brig. Varley. One of the most serious things in a Japanese prison camp was to have one man more than should be there because the Japanese always suspected that a spy was being hidden there. After a good deal of discussion and by arrangement with the M.O.'s, Brigadier Varley reported that Whitfield had come into the camp and that he was mental. This was supported by the medical officers. At that time Col. NAGATOMO had gone to Singapore, and the Group Commander was Lieut. NITO. He went and saw Whitfield and said he would leave him there to rest for a few days and that he would then send him back to his camp. Subsequently Lieut. FAGUCHI, the medical officer, came to see Whitfield and said that he was not mental at all. Next morning Whitfield was cooking over a fire when a number of Japanese soldiers rushed up to him, bound him, and took him over to the cemetery about 100 yards distant and shot him. I actually saw him bound up myself and taken away, and then heard rifle shots.

17. In cases of execution such as this, the Japanese usually took Col. Hamilton over to see the body and this was

done in the case of Private Whitfield. He was buried by an Australian party. The Japanese always allowed a burial service and I actually attended this particular one; a chaplain was also present. I think it was NITO who reported the death to Brig. Varley; I know that NITO told him it was as a result of a telegram received from Col. NEGATOMO that he gave the order for the execution. I was present during this conversation myself. There were also executions of Dutchmen, who had escaped, and altogether I think three Australians were executed, including Bell, Whitfield, and one other.

18. I was then sent to a camp at 18 Kilo, where Cpl. FUJIYAMA was in charge. I was taken very sick there with Major Fisher. Conditions were appalling; food was very short, and the accommodation was entirely unsatisfactory. There was no room to do dressings except in the passages of the huts, through which the rain water rushed inches deep, and the facilities provided for men with dysentery were absolutely shocking.

19. From 18 Kilo I was moved back to RETPU. The camp had been abandoned, and the roof of the buildings had fallen in; the whole place was in a state of disrepair. We had a large number of very heavy sick. Shortly after we arrived, Lieut. NITO came to take charge. He forced sick men to repair huts, setting time limits on the work which were entirely insufficient for the work which had to be done. Despite my protests, he persisted in his treatment of men at the revolver point. Lieut. Pealy was blamed for any trouble at all and he certainly would have shot him had it not been for my sending him away in time. Supplies, which were meagre, consisted only of rice and vegetables, and occasionally a little meat which used to arrive by train between 10 o'clock and midnight and which NITO forced very sick men to carry a kilo from the train to the camp in the rainy season. This applied, in fact, to all the food. Men used to fall down and injure themselves, as there was no track and mud everywhere between the camp and the railway station. NITO continued drinking and on many occasions he informed me that he would have to kill somebody. One night he caught Sgt. Major Coombes of 2/4 C.C.S. at the latrine. He took him to the guardhouse and the Japanese guard commander informed me later that he had been ordered by NITO to bayonet him, but that he had refused. NITO then called another member of the guard, took Coombes down to the cemetery and ordered him to shoot him. The guard again refused whereupon NITO said "Well, if you won't kill him I will". He then took out his revolver and fired two shots through Coombes' back. Fortunately he was not killed. NITO had accused him of trying to escape and as a result, for the next six weeks, I had to patrol the camp at night with NITO, who was always

drunk, with a loaded revolver in my stomach. At that time I had just had an operation on my arm and I appealed to NITO to allow me to go to bed as I was ill, but he would not do so. He forbade me to report the matter, but I managed to do so.

20. At this time, even NITO's own guards allied with us against him. With the aid of the guard we managed to get a message through to Col. NEGATOMO and Brig. Verley and as a result NITO was removed.

21. I then went back to 105 Kilo camp where Col. Ramsay was in command. I remained there until just after Christmas 1943. Conditions were very bad.

22. From 105 Kilo I went to a camp called NAKOM PATOM, which was a very large hospital camp, very well built. Conditions were reasonable with the exception that a guard nicknamed "BUSTY" used to beat the prisoners unmercifully, including Major Williams Wynn, who was given a particularly severe beating; when I endeavoured to intervene I was also given a very bad beating.

23. The Japanese forced some of the sick to work at NAKOM PATOM and there were no medical supplies to treat those who were ill.

24. When Red Cross supplies arrived, large quantities were stolen by the Japanese guards and I am certain with the cognisance of Col. ISHII who was then the commander.

Taken and sworn at SYDNEY

on the Tenth day of

Black
/s/ C. Beech

September 1946.

Before me /s/ A.J. Mansfield
Judge of Supreme Court of Queensland

極東國際軍事裁判所

第 一 號

米國合衆國及其他對荒木貞夫及其他

一 私「クリストファー、モンタギュー、ブラック」
ハ宣誓ノ上、左ノ如ク陳述シマス。

一 私、「クリストファー、モンタギュー、ブラッ
ク」ガ、一九四二年三月「ブラック、ボーン」
部隊降服ニ際シ「ジャバ」ニ於テ俘虜トナツタ
時、私ハ「ブラックボーン」司令部附中佐 № X
七〇八四デシタ。私ハ「バイシクル・キャンプ」
ニ入り、一九四二年十月迄其處ニ居マシタ。

二 私ハ一九四二年十月頃「ウイリアムス」大佐ト
「ベタビヤ」ヲ出發シマシタ。此ノ途中ニハ約
千四、五百名キテ我々ハ海陸「シンガポール」
ニ行キマシタ。又「シンガポール」カラ更ニ海
陸「ラングーン」ニ行キマシタ。ソシテ他ノ船
ニ乗換ヘサセラルマシタ。

三 我々ハ「モウルメン」ニ上陸シマシテ其處デ「
ウイリアムス」大佐ヲ殘シ私ハ「サンパヂイア
ト」ニ進ミマシタ。ソレカラ私ハ人名簿ヲ入手
スル爲メ「モウルメン」ニ送り歸サレマシタガ
其處ノ狀態ガドンナ具合カ見マセンデシタ。將

Ex 1061-A
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兵ハ既ニ獄舎ニ入レラレテ居リ、彼等ハ食事ヲ
與ヘラレテ居タト私ハ思ヒマス。

四 私ハソレカラ「サアムベヂイアト」ニ戻リ其處ノ
「キヤムプ」ニ約十日間居リマシタ。私ハ其時
部隊ヲ二ツニ分ケル様ニ要求サレテ、一ツノ隊
ハ「ウイリアムス」大佐ノ指揮下ニ置キ、他ノ
一ツハ私自身ノ指揮下ニ置レマシタ。「ウイリ
アムス」大佐ハ彼ノ部隊ヲ「モウルメン」ヨリ
「サアムベヂイアト」ニ引率シテ行キ三〇「キロ」
「キヤンプ」(タンイン)ニ行キ、私ハ更ニ十
「キロ」離レタ「キヤンプ」ニ收容サレマシタ。

此ノ「キヤンプ」ノ状態ハソツトスルヤウナモ
ノデシタ。水ハ不充分デ食事モ大變不足シテ居
マシタ。病院ハ峡谷ニ在リ「キヤンプ」ハ以前
「ビルマ」人ガ居リ、一般的ニ非常ニ惡イ状態
デシタ。罹病率ハ急速ニ昇リ、一時病院ニ約一
三〇人位入院シテ居タト思ヒマス。ソシテ總勢
六七五名中ノ九〇名乃至一〇〇名ハ重症ノ下痢
ニ罹ツテ居マシタ。二名ハ赤痢デ死亡シマシタ。
然シ「キヤンプ」適當ノ兵長及「ヴァレイ」代
將ヘ私ハ陳情ヲ致シマシタガ、病人ヲ治療スベ
キ何物モ得ラレマセンデシタ。後日「キヤンプ」
ノ状態ノ惡イ事ト水ノ不足ノ爲メ「キヤンプ」
ヲ立去ラネバナリマセンデシタ。

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六 私ハ「バイシクルキヤンプ」ヲ出ル時、イタリ
ー 癩病ノ如キ下痢ニ罹ツテ居マシタガ四〇「キ
ロ」ー「キヤンプ」ニ行ツタ後モソレガ癒キマシ
タ。私ハ代將トノ談合ノ爲メ、ドウニカ「サム
バヂイアト」迄辿リ着キ、ソシテ入院サセラレ
マシタ。ソレハ四〇「キロ」ー「キヤンプ」放棄
前ノ事デシタ。

七 私ガ入院中、此ノ「キヤンプ」ハ「ヂイ、エイ、
シヤ、キールナン」少佐ノ指揮下ニ置カレタ。
我等ハ米ト少量ノ野菜ヲ與ヘラレタ。食物ノ量
ガ余リ少カツタノデ日本軍指揮官サヘモ自費ヲ
以テ最モ重症ノ病人ニ一打ノ卵ヲ買入レヤウト
試ミルノガ常デシタ。當時ノ作業時間ハ私ノ考
ヘテハ適當デシタ。病人ハ無理ニ働カサレルコ
トハアリマセンデシタ。我等ノ爲メノ軍醫ハ居
タガ、醫療品ハ全然無カツタ。脚氣及イタリー
癩病ハ猛烈ニ猖獗シ始メマシタ。

八 私ハ八週間入院シタ後再び隊ノ指揮ヲ取ツタ。
部隊ハ四〇「キロ」カラ元苦力宿舍デアツタ多
大ノ修繕ヲ要スル物置イ状態ニ在ルニ六「キロ」
（クムーニツトクワイ）ニ移ツテ居タ。私ハ私
ヲ連れ戻シタ衛兵ヨリ此ノ「キヤンプ」ハ「コ
レラ」ガ出タ爲メニ、二日位前ニ立退カサレタ
モノダト告ゲラレタ。此ノ小屋ハ私ガ到着シタ

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時ハ少シ修繕シテアツタ。然シ状態ハ收容性ニ
歸スル限リマダ本當ニ惡カツタ。指揮官デアツ
タ「キールナン」少佐ハ衛生的ノ理由カラ「キ
ヤンブ」ノ大部分ヲ焼イテ了フ必要ヲ認メタト
私ニ語リマシタ。「キヤンブ」ハ以前「ビルマ」
土人が住ンデ居タノデス。

六 食糧ハ又少量ノ米ト野菜丈ニナリマシタ。私達
ハ私達ノ食糧配給量ノ如キモノハ全然受ケマセ
ンデシタ。

一〇 私ハ此ノ「キヤンブ」デ初メテ日本式割當作業
方式ヲ経験シマシタ。「キヤンブ」ノ指揮官ハ今
今ハ死ンデ居マスガ、此ノ方式ヲ強制シ、病人
サヘモ作業ニヨク出シタモノデシタ。多数ノ病
人が居マシタガ醫療品ハ有リマセンデシタ。其
後其ノ「キヤンブ」ガ牛類ヲ線路ニ沿ツテ移動
セシメル時ニ用フル中繼宿舍トナツタノデ、肉
ノ出廻リハ増加シマシタ。適當ノ將校代理ノ軍
官ハ又卵ヲ買ツテ呉レルノガ常デアリマシタ。

一一 私ガ「サアムバデイアト」ニ滞在中「ラムゼイ」
大佐ハ彼ノ部隊ヲ二六「キロ」ニ追レテ行キ、
私ハ其處デ一行ニ加ハリマシタ。作業時間ハ増
加シ且ツ大變長クナリマシタ。兵達ハ午前八時
ヨリ作業ヲ開始シ、午後十時カ十一時迄ハ「キ
ヤンブ」ニ歸リマセンデシタ。仕事ハ特ニ重勞

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働的ナ性質ノモノデアツタガ、日本人ニ抗議シテ
モ緩和シテ呉レマセンデシタ。實ハ「アロウ」大
尉ハ抗議シタタメニ鐵道線路デ衛兵ノ一人ニ殴ラ
レマシタ。

一三 私ハ二六「キロ」カラ七五「キロ」ヘ行キマシタ
ガ、其處ニハ將兵ガドンナ狀態ノ下ニ暮シテ居ル
カラ觀察スル丈長クハ居リマセンデシタ。衛兵ハ
到着ノ第一日目カラ俘虜ヲ殴リ始メマシタ。

一四 私ハソレカラ「レトブ」三十「キロ」ヘ戻サレマ
シタ。私ハ一ツノ病院ヲ廻テマシタガ、四週間後
更ニ「オランダ」ノ將校ニ依リ引繼ガレマシタ。

一五 私ハ再ビ「サムベヂイアト」ヘ行キ、其處ニ一九
四三年六月十二日迄居リマシタ。其處デ我等ハ米
國飛行機ニ猛烈ニ爆撃サレテ、其ノ結果二十五名
乃至二十八名ノ死亡者及私ヲ含ミ極メテ多數ノ負
傷者ヲ生ジマシタ。「キヤンプ」ニハ俘虜收容所
タルコトラ示スハツキリシタ標~~識~~ガ無カツタノデ
ス。

一六 私ハ其處デハ非常ナ困苦ト云フモノヲ何等モ見マ
センデシタシ食事モ相當デシタ。「ハグチ」中尉
ハ「サムベヂイアト」ノ軍醫デシタ。「グリフイ
ン」大尉ハ「サムベヂイアト」デ大量ノ日本醫療
品ヲ見タガ「キヤンプ」ニ運ブニハ非常ナ困難ガ
アルト私ニ語リマシタ。代將ハ狀態ニ關シ口頭及

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文書ヲ以テ幾度モ「ナガトモ」ニ抗議ヲ申込シマ
シタガ何等返答ガアリマセンデシタ。
一六 私ガ「キヤンブ」ニ居タ間「ホキットフイールド」
兵卒ヲ含ミ多クノ處刑ガ行ハレタ。彼ハ四「キロ」
「キヤンブ」カラ姿ヲ消シテ居リマシタガ、或朝
「サムベデイアト」ノ我等ノ「キヤムブ」ニ遁入
ツテ來タト云フ報告ガ私ニアリマシタ。私ハ彼ニ
會ヒマシタラ彼ハ私ガドンナニ取計ヘルカト尋ネ
マシタ。私ハ彼ニ何處迄逃ゲタカラ尋ネマシタラ
彼ハ「ラングーン」迄行ツタト言ヒマシタ。彼ハ
モウ諦メルベキダト應ジテ居ルト云ヒマシタカラ、
私ハ自分モソレガ最善ト思ヒ且ツソレヲ「ヴァ
レー」代將ニ相談シヨウト言ヒマシタ。日本俘虜
收容所ニ於テ日本人ハ始終「スパイ」ガ隠レテ居
ルカモ知レスト疑ツテ居ルノデ、其處ノ收容規定
人員ヨリ一名多イト云フコトハ最モ重大ナル事柄
ノ一ツデアツタ。軍醫運ト充分相談協議ノ結果「
ヴァレー」代將ハ「ホキットフイールド」ハ「キ
ヤンブ」ニ遁入ツテ來タガ精神ニ異狀ガアルト報
告シマシタ。之ハ軍醫運ニ依ツテ支持サレテ居マ
シタ。此時「ナガトモ」大佐ハ「シンガポール」
ニ行ツテ居リ、「ニト」中尉ガ指揮ヲ取ツテ居マ
シタ。彼ハ「ホキットフイールド」ノ所ヘ行キ彼

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ヲ見テ彼ヲ其處ニ二、三日休息ノ爲メニ置キ、其
後元ノ收容所ヘ送り還ヘスト言ヒマシタ。其後一
ハグヂー軍醫中尉ガ「ホキットフイールド」ノ所
ヘ彼ヲ見ニ來テ、少シモ精神ニ異狀ハナイト言ヒ
マシタ。翌朝「ホキットフイールド」ガ火ノ上デ
炊事ヲシテ居ル時、多食ノ日本兵士ガ驅ケ寄り、
縛ツテ百碼位離レタ墓地ニ追レテ行キ彼ヲ射殺シ
タ。私ハ實際彼ガ縛ラレテ追レテ行カレルノヲ目
撃シ、ソレカラ銃聲モ聞イタノデス。

一七 此ノ様ナ處刑ノ場合ニハ、日本人ハ常ニ死体ヲ見
セル爲メニ「ハミルトン」大佐ヲ追レテ行キ、「
ホキットフイールド」兵卒ノ場合ニモ斯様ニシマ
シタ。彼ハ「オーストラリヤ」人ノ一行ニヨリ埋
葬サレマシタ。日本人ハ常ニ埋葬式ヲ許可シ、又
私ハ實際此ノ特別ノ式ニ参加シマシタ。牧師モ亦
列席シマシタ。「ヴァレイ」代將ニ「ホキットフ
イールド」兵卒ノ死ヲ報告シタノハ「ニト」ダツ
タト思ヒマス。處刑ノ命ヲ下シタノハ「ネガトモ」
大佐カラノ電報ヲ受取ツタ結果處刑サレタトノ事
ヲ「ニト」ガ代將ニ語ツタノヲ私ハ知ツテキマス。
私ハ自身此ノ會話ノ間其處ニ居タノデス。又逃亡
シタ和蘭人ノ處刑モアリマシタ。ソシテ「ベル」
「ホキットフイールド」ト他ノモウ一人ト合計三
人ノ濠洲人が處刑サレタト思ヒマス。

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一 ベソレカラ私ハ十八「キロー」ノ「キヤンブ」ニ送ラ
レマシタ。「フデヤラ」伍長ガ擔任デシタ。私ハ
「フイツシヤ」少佐ト一篇ニ非常ナ重息デ其處
ニ收容サレマシタ。「キヤンブ」ノ状態ハソツト
スル程デアリ、食物ハ大變不足シテ居リ、設備ハ
極メテ不満足デアツタ。小屋ノ間ニ雨水ガ何時モ
ノ深サニ流込シタ通路ヲ除イテハ場所モナク又、
赤痢患者ニ與ヘラレタ設備モ全ク恐ロシイ位ヒド
イモノデシタ。

一 九

私ハ十八「キロー」カラ「レトブ」ヘ送り還サレマ
シタ。ソノ「キヤンブ」ハ放棄サレテ、建物ノ屋
根ハ落チテキテ、建物ノ全体ハ修繕セネバナラヌ
状態デシタ。我々ノ仲間ニハ多數ノ重症患者ガア
リマシタ。我等ガ到着スルト間モナク「ニト」中
尉ガ擔當トナツテ來マシタ。彼ハ爲サネバナラヌ
仕事ニ全然不充分ナ時間ノ制限ヲ設ケテ、病人ニ
無理ニ小屋ノ修繕ヲサセマシタ。私ノ抗議ニモ拘
ハラズ、彼ハ學銃ヲ差向ケテ此ノ違方ヲ固執シマ
シタ。「ヒーリイ」中尉ハ如何ナル紛議ガ起ツテ
モ責メラレマシタ。私ガ「ヒーリイ」中尉ヲ適當
ナ時期ニ他所ヘ移サナカツタラ、彼ハ「ニト」カ
ラ慥ニ射殺サレタ事デアリマセウ。僅カノ食糧ハ
米ト野菜丈デアリ、時ニハ少量ノ肉ガ夜十時カラ
十二時ニカケテ汽車デ着キマシタガ、ソレヲ「ニ

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ト「ハ兩期ノ最中、汽車カラ「キヤンブ」迄「
キロ」モ重病人ニ無理ニ運ベセマシタ。實際コレ
ハ總テノ食糧ニモ適用サレマシタ。「キヤンブ」
ト停車場トノ間ニハ道路ハナク、到ル所泥濘ダツ
タノデ、兵士ハ倒レテ傷ツクノガ常デアリマシタ。
「ニト」ハ絶間ナク飲酒シテ幾度モ監カラ殺サネ
バナラスト私ニ言ヒマシタ。或夜便所デ二/四野戰
豫備病院ノ「クームズ」酋長ヲ捉ヘ、衛兵所ヘ運
レテ行キマシタ。衛兵司令ハ後刻「ニト」ハ自分
ニ「クームズ」酋長ヲ銃剣デ刺スヤウニ命ジマシ
タガ、自分ハソレヲ拒絶シタト語リマシタ。デ「
ニト」ハ他ノ衛兵ヲ呼ビ「クームズ」ヲ墓場ニ追
レテ行キ、衛兵ニ「クームズ」ヲ射殺スルヤウニ
命ジマシタ。其衛兵ハ又拒絶シマシタノデ「ニト」
ハ「ヨシ、貴様ガ殺サヌナラバ俺ガ殺ス」ト言ヒ
マシタ。ソシテ彼ハ拳銃ヲ取出シ「クームズ」ノ
背後ニ二發發砲シマシタ。幸運ニモ「クームズ」
ハ死ニマセンデシタ。「ニト」ハ「クームズ」ガ
逃亡シヨウトシタトテ實メマシタ。其結果私ハ其
後六週間何時モ辭拂ツタ「ニト」ニ、裝彈シタ拳
銃ヲ私ノ胃部ニ押當テラレ、夜分「キヤンブ」ヲ
一緒ニ巡同シナケレバナリマセンデシタ。其ノ時
分私ハ隨ニ手術ヲ受ケタ許リダツタノデ、自分ハ
病氣ダカラ就床ノ許可ヲ與ヘテ呉レル様ニ「ニト」

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ニ訴へマシタガ彼ハ許シテ呉レマセンデシタ。彼
ハ私ニ事件ヲ報告スルコトヲ察シマシタガ、私ハ
ドウニカ報告シマシタ。

ニ〇 此ノ時期ニハ「ニト」ノ部下ノ衛兵サヘモ私達ニ
味方シテ「ニト」ニハ反感ヲ持チマシタ。衛兵ノ
援助デ漸ク「ネガトモ」大佐及「ヴァーレイ」代
將ヘ通信ヲ届ケ、其結果「ニト」ハ他ニ移サレマ
シタ。

ニ一 私ハソレカラ「ラムゼイ」大佐指揮下ノ「一〇五」
キロ「キヤンプ」ヘ移サレマシタ。一九四三年
ノ「クリスマス」ノ直後迄其處ニ居リマシタ。狀
態ハ大變悪クアリマシタ。

ニ二 「一〇五」キロカラ「ナコムバトム」ト呼バレル
「キヤンプ」ヘ行キマシタガ、ソレハ非常ニ良ク
建テラレタ大變大キナ病院デアツタ。其處ノ状態
ハ綽名「バステイ」ト呼バレル捕虜達ヲ無情ニ殴
ツタ衛兵ヲ除外シテハ良好デアリマシタ。其衛兵
カラ「ウイリアムス・ウイン」少佐モ特別ニ猛烈
ナ殴打ヲ受ケマシタ。其時私ハ仲裁シヨウトシテ
又私モ猛烈ナ一撃ヲ受ケマシタ。

ニ三 日本人ハ「ナコムバトム」ニ於テ病人ノ簽名ヲ無
理ニ働カセマシタ。而モ病人ヲ治療スベキ醫療品
ハアリマセンデシタ。

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ニ四 赤十字供與品ガ到着シタ時、日本衛兵ニ依リ大量
送マレマシタガ、私ハ其ノ當時ノ指揮官デアツタ
「イシ」大佐ガソレヲ認知シテキルト確信シテキ
マス。

一 九四六年九月十日

「シドニイ」ニ於テ陳述及宣誓セリ

シー。ブラツク (署名)

余ノ面前ニ於テ

エー。ジエー。マンズフィード
(署名)

クイーンズランド州大審院判事